









## TELEGRAMS

## THE PROPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, Aug. 16th.

Parliament is further prorogued until the 15th of September.

The Queen's speech deeply regrets the failure of this conference on Egyptian affairs and of the carrying out of certain legislative measures. The duties arising from the British occupation of Egypt will be faithfully executed by the Government.

The speech alludes to the forthcoming autumn session and states a belief that important questions now pending will be satisfactorily settled.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL—Antwerp, July 25; Antwerp, August, and Glasgow, July 31.

The S. S. *Manila* left Sydney for this port on the 15th inst.The S. S. *Lydia* left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst.The little steamer *Mary Ann*, chartered by the Chinese Government, left here for Kowloon to-day with 1200 lbs. of dynamite on board.The steamer *Uthmaniyah*, which came in from Singapore yesterday, has been put into quarantine on account of a death having occurred on board on the way up.This forenoon, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. disposed of the Spanish bark *Californio*, 420 tons, at public auction for \$4,400. Mr. F. Rapp, auctioneer, after a spirited contest, became the purchaser. The bidding started at \$1,000.

It is, perhaps, only just to the members of the older battery of Royal Artillery stationed here, to state that the two artillery men who were yesterday charged at the Police Court and acquitted belonged to the new battery.

The Government Astronomer reports:—It appears that the depression announced here on the 12th has passed northwards and that it is "nearest" on the 13th. It is not impossible that there is another depression in the far East.

The Manager of the Oriental Bank here received a telegram this morning stating that the New Oriental Banking Corporation, Limited, "offer" to depositors in the old Oriental Bank, who open accounts in the new institution, 80 per cent. of the balances standing at their credit in the old bank, and that the remaining 20 per cent. will be accounted for to such depositors as it may be received from the liquidation. This is an increase of 10 per cent. on the last offer, and is the best evidence that the liquidation will be more satisfactory than has been lately anticipated.

A man named Thomas Phipps, described as an unemployed steward, was taken charge of by the Police at the instigation of Mr. Justice Russell, who, on inquiring as to how Phipps did not appear to defend an action brought against him in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, was informed that he was lying sick in a room all by himself. It seems that after Phipps was visited with the view of removing him to the Hospital, or some other place where he might be attended to, he became violent; and this morning, he was taken before Mr. Maclean and charged with being a dangerous lunatic. Mr. Maclean ordered the man to be placed under the observation of the Colonial Surgeon for a week.

There was little change in the aspect of affairs at Foochow on the 14th instant. All the French men-of-war at Pagoda Anchorage were cleared for action; and the Chinese troops on the hills were apparently as busy as ever constructing earth works. The French fleet has been further reinforced by the *Vilvar*, which was engaged in the operations against Keelung. The transport *Nive*, with two battalions of Algerian troops on board, was also lying outside in company with the *Bayard*, and, at 10 p.m., the *Bayard*, Captain Duke, came out of the Min on Friday, another French transport, probably the *Tern*, which left Hongkong with 1000 troops on board a few days ago, was coming in. The French will thus have a respectable landing party at their command if they should attack Keelung. Both the Mingan and Kimpai Paves were guarded by French boats; one of these had a boom swung out from her bow with a torpedo net suspended therefrom.The U. S. mail-war *Enterprise* had arrived from Shanghai and was anchored near the Merion. A number of men were landed from the *Enterprise*. H. B. M.'s ship *Nipshure*, with Admiral Dowell on board, was in company with H. B. M.'s ship *Champion* at Pagoda Anchorage on the 14th instant.The despatch from the Chinese men-of-war said to be very numerous, no less than 50 men having deserted from one ship. The *Glenes* shipped 1,300 tons of tea at Foochow.

Since writing the above we have heard that a transport which had arrived at Foochow received word sailing orders on Friday.

teiro, July 25.—News has been received here that a severe shock of earthquake has occurred at Matsuyama, which has completely wrecked the town.

AUSTRALIAN papers state that Mr. De Lisle, from North Borneo, is in Melbourne trying to induce the owners of the Chinese liners to make their vessels call at Broken Bay on their way.—*Straits Times*.

The most prosperous journal in the whole world must be a small country sheet hailing from Cornwall—that is, if the editor does not overstate. He writes that "we are paying off the National Debt at the rate of several millions a year, and yet we do not feel it."

The *Straits Times* of the 7th August says: We have to record another death from hydrophobia. A Chinese telephone clerk employed at Tanjong Pagar was bitten by a dog five weeks since and symptoms of hydrophobia set in the day before yesterday. Dr. Leake was called in, but the case was hopeless and the boy died early this morning at the General Hospital.

The Melbourne papers state that all the Australian Governments except that of New Zealand have agreed to recommend their Parliaments to contribute to the guarantee of \$15,000 required by Lord Derby towards the expenses of a High Commissioner for New Guinea. The delay of the New Zealand Government is from obvious causes, and it was not anticipated they would stand out. The Agents General in London have now been informed that the amount required will be forthcoming.

Now that so-called aestheticism is dying out, Miss Müller is to be congratulated on having provided a new sensation for the afternoon teas of ladies of the advanced school. Whilst sundry articles of her furniture were being removed from her dining-room, "in satisfaction of the Queen's taxes," this was not anticipated they would stand out. The Agents General in London have now been informed that the amount required will be forthcoming.

The plaintiffs in the action for libel at the instance of the Tanjong Pagar Land Company against the *Straits Times* filed their statement of claim last week, along with some interrogatories having for their chief object to ascertain the name of the writer of the letters complained of. Application was made yesterday (August 15th) to Mr. Justice Ford in chambers by Mr. Bond, the defendants' counsel, to strike out the interrogatories in the meantime and until the statement of defence should be filed. Mr. Bond also applied for the plaintiffs to discontinue the application. After some discussion His Honor ordered the interrogatories to be struck out.—*Straits Times*.

The Commission appointed to study the re-organisation of the Spanish fleet has concluded its work, and submitted a series of proposals to the Government. The Spanish navy consisted in 1883 of five ironclads, an ironclad monitor, a floating battery, and 117 other vessels; the navy possesses besides thirty-five gun-boats for the defence of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. According to the new proposals, the reorganisation of the fleet ought to be completed in ten years, at the end of which time Spain would possess twelve ironclads, two ironclad cruisers, seven first-class, nine second-class cruisers, eleven third-class cruisers, thirty torpedo-boats, and six transports. A sum of 250,000,000 pesetas, to be spent in ten years, is demanded from the Government.

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## The Defences of Canton.

At the present moment, when any hour may bring the intelligence that war has actually been declared between France and China, the actual condition, as regards their defensive capabilities, of all the coast ports of China, is a matter of considerable interest.

In the month of December last we published in our columns an account of the defences of Canton as they then existed, but a good deal has been done since then to add to the difficulties which a hostile fleet would have to encounter in getting up to the "City of Buns" by the river. The Bogue forts, besides the seven twenty-five ton guns and a quantity of cast iron guns of various calibres which formed their armament in December last have since received several Armstrong guns of heavy calibre. There are, altogether, four distinct forts at the Bogue, two, at least, of which are really good works of defence.

The earthworks near Whampoa, which in December were only just commenced, are now completed and have been mounted with ten and twelve pounder Krupp guns, the position being occupied by some two thousand troops. These gentlemen have lately rendered the butting districts, and even Whampoa itself, almost uninhabitable for quiet traders and others through their lawlessness and utter want of discipline. The passengers from Hongkong for Whampoa, who would have to pass the neighbourhood of the "brave" encampment to get to their homes, have lately, owing to the robberies committed upon them by the soldiers, taken to going up to Canton and coming down the back reach and landing there.

The back reach of the river, a little above Whampoa, is defended by several newly erected forts, one of which, situated on a hill about 1,000 yards from the river, and constructed in three tiers up the face of the hill is a formidable defence, armed, as it is said to be, with some eight or ten heavy breech-loaders. This, as well as a smaller and more harmless fort, close by the river, and armed with two guns of moderate size, are both on the south side of the back reach. Two old-fashioned

fortifications are also visible on the northern side, as well as some encampments of troops at a distance of a mile or so from the river. The white tents of the soldiers are very conspicuous on the tops of some hills of moderate elevation, and would make capital marks for the gunners of a hostile man-of-war, if they succeeded in ascending the river so far.

The northern reach of the river is also fortified with some earthworks a little above Whampoa, and the works on the low island below the Salt Flats have been supplied with some heavy guns, though the battery appears to be deserted by the garrison at present.

Some of the forts are gay with flags, but comparatively few batteries are to be seen and it is a puzzle to find out where all the thirty thousand soldiers said to be guarding the approaches to Canton are to be found.

Beside the forts enumerated, the defences of the river now include three distinct lines of torpedoes, of the electric kind, which have been laid under the superintendence of Mr. J. A. Betts, of the Imperial Torpedo Department, at Whampoa, and the stone barrier which extends across the river, leaving only a passage in the centre about 300 feet wide. This could be closed in a couple of hours by sinking a few stone-junks in the channel and would form a most effective barrier, until the necessary force and time could be brought to bear for its removal. A telegraph station in connection with the Hongkong-Canton line has been opened at the Bogue so that the alarm might be given in the event of a hostile movement being made by the enemy's fleet, when the river would be immediately blocked.

Altogether, it looks as though it would be a difficult thing for an enemy's fleet, consisting, as it must necessarily do, of the lighter class of gun-vessels, to reach Canton, and the natives of the city seem to have come to the same conclusion. His Excellency the Viceroy spent three days last week in a thorough inspection of the various preparations for defence and expressed himself very well satisfied with the result of his examination.

## The Capture of Keelung.

HITHERTO the accounts published of the capture of Keelung have not confirmed the special cablegram we received stating that the mines and machinery had been destroyed by the Chinese, and that two Frenchmen were killed and six wounded. The steamer *Will o' the Wisp*, however, which was at Keelung subsequent to the bombardment and arrived here yesterday, brings information which practically corroborates our cablegram. It seems that the French force which landed returned on board at night fall, and as the hills overlooking the harbour were immediately again occupied by thousands of armed Chinese, it is easy to understand the French were powerless to prevent the natives from taking any steps they pleased to destroy the mines.The *Will o' the Wisp* brings the news that the mines were destroyed, although there appears to be still a supply of coal lying in heaps about the place. If the Chinese thought that the French would again effect a landing and that the coal and mines would be useful to them, it may be safely concluded they were destroyed. Those on board the *Will o' the Wisp* state that the French had one man killed, six wounded and two taken prisoners. One of these unfortunate men who were captured is said to have died, and the other to have been very badly used.

The affair tends to show how little the French will be able to effect against the Chinese as long as they confine their operations to naval warfare. Here a port has been bombarded and captured, but the gain to the French by the operation appears to have been nil, while the injury to the Chinese may be roughly estimated at the destruction of one or two of their fourth rate forts, leaving them the possessors of hundreds of better ones. It is doubtful if the French, without landing a considerable force of troops, and permanently occupying the surrounding country, can even use Keelung as a coaling station. The French may repeat this affair all round the island of Formosa and all along the coast of China without bringing the Chinese Government to terms. Even if they capture Foochow, we do not exactly see how this is to coerce the Chinese Government. If the Customs are unimpaired, there is the chance of difficulties arising with foreign Powers, and, so long as the Chinese Government remain masters of the interior, they will be in a position to prevent a single box of tea going to the port, or a piece of cotton goods or a ball of opium leaving it.

The French really do appear to have got a heavy and thankless task before them. If they capture and occupy Foochow, for instance, it may only result in the whole trade of the port being stopped, which would not be a matter of very serious concern to the Chinese Government. On the other hand, the Chinese would be able in time to man an endless number of troops and some powerful artillery round the place. A march on the Capital seems to be the only prompt way in which the French can bring China to terms, and that will require at least 40,000 men. The occupation of the whole island of Formosa might in time bring China to terms, and would be attended with the fewest difficulties and dangers to the French, as they would only have to deal with the troops and armaments already on the island.

## THE SHAMEN CLAIMS.

(From our Reporter.)

Canton, August 16th.

The Commission for the settlement of the Shamen claims, which was adjourned on Wednesday last, was opened again at 10 a.m. this morning, by Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate for the Supreme Court of China and Japan, and H. E. Kung, Faintai, the Commissioners appointed to adjust the claims. Dr. Hanco, H.M.'s Acting Consul, who has returned to Canton, Mr. R. Mansfield, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Canton, and Sir Min Kook, late Magistrate of Nanhai District, had also seats on the bench.

Mr. V. H. Deacon again appeared on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens for Dr. Wales and Mr. Thos. Marsh Brown.

Several small claims which had been held over for consideration by the Commissioners were first taken and disposed of. Chow Kung, \$369.50 was awarded \$300; Hwang Po, whose claim was \$154, received \$150; and the servants of the Municipal Council, whose claims amounted to \$625, were settled for \$500, all of the claimants being paid in full but the boy, whose claim was reduced to \$75.

The claim of the Shamen Municipal Council, for \$3,365.37, was settled for \$3,200.

The claim in this case was for the alleged value of a bungalow destroyed at the fire. Claimant, in his examination, stated that he had paid that amount to a Chinese contractor to erect the bungalow in 1873, and that he had spent \$250 on it, every two years, for repairs.

The house had at first been let at a rental of \$40 per month, but later at \$35, the tenant paying the taxes. It was last put in repair in 1881. There were six rooms, besides the cook-house, in the building. There was no insurance on the house.

Mr. W. Danby was called on behalf of the Chinese Government to give evidence as to the value of the property. He had visited the ruins of the bungalow, the brick and stone foundations of which were intact. There was not much debris remaining of the woodwork, but it appeared that some of the wood used was China fir and some hardwood. The frames were fir and the flooring Singapore wood. Mr. Danby remembered the house before it was destroyed. He estimated the cost of reconstructing it at \$1,783. Reckoning the value of the house from the rental, it would be worth about \$2,000.

Mr. Deacon stated that the principle of valuation which they admitted was the cost of reproduction.

After some discussion, it was decided to hold over the decision on the claim until after the settlement of Mr. T. Marsh Brown's case.

E. M. HANBURY, \$3,800. The claim of the Executors of K. M. Hanbury, \$3,800, was then taken and an offer of \$2,500 was made and accepted.

DR. WALES. The case of Dr. Wales, which was commenced on Wednesday, was then proceeded with. The claimant being cross-examined by Mr. Deacon gave evidence to the following effect:—

Had come out in 1881 and went first to Tientsin and afterwards to Shanghai. In April 1882, having resigned his appointment with the Chinese Government, he came to Canton and bought Dr. Carrow's practice, for which he paid \$4,000. He also purchased some furniture, medical apparatus and instruments from Dr. Carrow. The amount of the things bought of Dr. Carrow direct would be about \$200 or \$300. These things were included in the claims sent in. The instruments purchased from Dr. Carrow were as good as new. He received an offer from Dr. Carrow, by letter, to take over the contents of the house as it stood, but had declined it. Afterwards some of the best furniture was sent home by Dr. Carrow and the rest sold by auction. Mr. Rosario was the auctioneer. He bought some things at the auction himself. He remembered there was a dining table, a punch, a roll of cut mirror and a filter. These articles were on the list. He did not remember what he paid for them. He believed there were some more things bought at the auction himself. He bought some things at the auction himself. He remembered there was a dining table, a punch, a roll of cut mirror and a filter. These articles were on the list. He did not remember what he paid for them. He believed there were some more things bought at the auction himself.

The Commission was then adjourned till Tuesday next at 10 a.m. There are only three cases then to come before the Commissioners, viz. the case of Mr. Marsh Brown, \$51,875 and the adjourned cases of E. N. Mohi and Messrs. Siemens &amp; Co. Mr. Marsh Brown's case is of considerable interest and will be argued professionally on both sides. The question of the liability of the Government for the arrest of Dr. Wales, and the destruction of his house property will probably be decided.

## NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

(Continued.)

London, July 10.

A sensation has been created in Kensington by a gentleman, dressed in faultless black attire and white throat ornaments, going round from street to street with an organ wheeled and turned by a footman in handsome livery. The object of this escapade is charity. This virtuous coverlet many, but the appeals from the pulpit are all sufficient and such masquerading is unbecomingly the dignity of the church.

The "Healtheries" continue to draw many thousands daily. Inside they would take a week to see all the exhibits. But the average visitor does not stay to ponder on the theories of dairy work, on the subtleties of candle-making by Messrs. Price &amp; Co.'s spotless workmen. They look out to the grounds and make their way to the bandstands.

Mr. Bradlaugh had a long innings, and the points and penalties of his long defiance of the powers that be have fallen upon him. His law liabilities amount to \$50,000 and there is a further fine of \$300 for each time he has voted. His just

cal works. The claimant had been collecting these books during the six years he had been at college and for some time afterwards. He had brought half the books out with him and his wife had brought out the other half. The books from England had cost him £150 and he had bought some since he had come out.

A number of the prices of the more expensive of the medical works were quoted, and varied from 16/ to £3.

Dr. Hanco, who might be accepted as a good authority on scientific books, expressed his opinion through Mr. Wilkinson that the claim for books was not unreasonable.

Two items entered in the list of claims, \$25 and \$10, for unremembered articles under the headings of electroplated ware and glass were challenged by Mr. Deacon. Dr. Wales could not remember what the articles were.

Mr. Deacon considered that it was necessary to make reductions should be made in the claim for furniture &amp;c., and it was decided by the Commissioners that the Court should adjourn for fifteen and that in the meantime Messrs. Deacon and Stephens should go through the list of items comprising the claim, to enable the former, if possible, to make an offer by which the difference might be compromised.

The Court then adjourned. Upon the members of the Commission reassembling at 2 o'clock Mr. Deacon stated that after having gone carefully through the list, he was unable to see that the sum total of the claims should amount to more than \$10,000.

Mr. Stephens, on behalf of his client, was willing to entertain any reasonable offer, but the amount named was far below the sum upon which he was in a position to make a compromise.

Mr. Deacon then desired a short interview with H. E. the Chinese Commissioner and the proceedings were suspended for some ten minutes during which H. E. Kung and his counsel retired for consultation to the next apartment.

On returning to the Court room Mr. Deacon stated that he was empowered to make an offer to Dr. Wales on the basis of the following reductions from the list of claims:—

Item	Claimed	Offered
Front Hall	150	125
Back Hall	40	40
Back Verandah	30	30
Dining Room	700	550
Front Verandah	61	48
Drawing Room	1,843	1,500
Front Bed Room	1,362	1,044
Back Bed Room	229	229
Front & Back Verandah	63	50
Bath Room No. 1	40	30
Bath Room No. 2	19	15
Books	800	500
Glassware	376	300
Electric apparatus	235	200
Additional items	282	240
House linen	600	350
Baby's clothing &c.	630	330
Wines, Spirits &c.	181	161
Stores	93	70
Consignment of Yarn &c.	186	100
The sum of	\$2,000	\$1,857
and \$339	4,550	2,560
Dr. Wales offering	1,062	852
Consulting Room	317	217
Surgical Instruments	882	700
Gum in case	100	100
Open glass	30	15
Book debts	400	—

The latter item they must decline to entertain as His Excellency failed to see that the solvency of Dr. Wales' creditors was in any way affected.

Mr. Stephens had already agreed to waive a large proportion of the indirect claims, amounting to \$2,500, so that the actual sum total of the claim now stood at \$15,533. The total of the amount offered as above was \$10,957.

H. E. Kung then desired Mr. Deacon to inform the claimant that, though some of the items might be a little more or a little less, after giving much consideration to the subject, he considered the offer made to be for the whole, a good one.

Mr. Stephens stated that he was instructed to ask for \$12,000, but if His Excellency was inclined to meet him halfway, he would reconsider the matter. He pointed out that there were several items which his client had claimed, which would be of considerable value to him.

After a somewhat lengthy private discussion between the Commissioners and other occupants of the bench, the offer was raised to \$11,000, and this amount was accepted. Mr. Stephens stating that his client, though he accepted the offer, would still consider himself a loser.

JAMESON PESTONJES, broker, was charged by Joseph Jacob Nathan, trader, with using threatening and abusive language on the 14th instant. Complainant stated that while he was on board the steamer *Champion*, about 10 p.m. on the afternoon of the 14th instant, the defendant, who was also on board the steamer, said to him: "Give me money; you are a thief; you are going to Singapore." Complainant asked defendant what money he meant. Defendant said: "For the Manila ticket you bought two or three years ago." Complainant replied: "You probably sold it to some other party, and I am a pig; a son of a pig. I won't leave you; you are going to Singapore." Defendant stated that he went on board the *Champion*, and asked complainant for \$6 to lend him six months' pay. Complainant then used bad words and gave him a blow on the hand and also one on the cheek. Defendant was bound over in the sum of \$10 to be of good behaviour for six months.

## A DYNAMITE GUN.

A New implement of war has recently been invented in America, which, so far as has been ascertained from preliminary trials, bids fair to prove a success. The weapon is known as the "New Dynamite Gun." The new gun is the brain invention of a number of men in New York, and one of the weapons has lately been tested under the special direction of Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, of the U. S. Army. The weapon will consist of a long tube varying in length and diameter according to the calibre of the gun, mounted upon a light steel girder. The motive power is compressed air, which is introduced into the gun from below, and passes up into the breech. The dart—or projectile—is peculiar in construction. From the diagram we find that the forward part into which the charge of dynamite is inserted, consists of a thin brass tube, and its rear portion is a solid wooden plug which expands towards the end until its diameter equals the bore of the gun. At the forward end of the projectile there is a brass disc, which is inserted in a mass of some soft material, and this pin, when driven home by impact with the substance aimed at, will cause the explosion. There is an advantage claimed for this in that, the centre of gravity being some distance forward of the centre of percussion, the gun will have a tendency to deflect it, so as to turn the head of the dart into the wind, which action would, in a measure, tend to keep it in the line of its trajectory. The experiments hitherto made have been with a two inch gun, and they tend to show that a fair degree of accuracy and rapidity of firing may be depended on. The

## NEW BRAZILIAN IRONCLAD.

The new Brazilian ironclad *Riachuelo*, built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and said to be the most perfect fighting-ship since, has just been inspected by Lord Alcester, Admiral Hay, and other British naval officers. The *Riachuelo* is a twin-screw ship of 6,000 tons displacement and 5,000-horse-power. She is 305 feet long, 52 feet extreme beam on water-line, and 30 feet extreme depth; her displacement (gun-metres being 9,700 tons as loaded). Her estimated speed with 372 knots an hour; but on her official trials she attained a speed of 14 knots with a normal draught, and 10 knots with a draught of 15 inches, and is protected by armour 11 inches and 10 inches thick respectively, and her armament consists of four 9-inch 20-ton breech-loading rifled guns in two revolving turrets and six 6-inch breech-loaders, besides fifteen non-reloadable machine-guns; she also carries Whitehead torpedoes. Her hull is built entirely of Siemens-Martin steel, and her armour is compound or steel-faced, and consists of a belt 250 feet long and 11 inches thick amidships, where it protects engines, boilers, and magazines. It is then reduced to 10 inches at the bow and stern, and reaching from the top of the side armour to the stem and stern respectively. A horizontal deck of 2-inch steel armour runs through the ship and joins the inclined armour at each end. On this are two oval breastworks built at an angle of 15 degrees, and protected by 10-inch armour plates and tank basking. The breastworks are on the deck, and are so carried out as to enable the guns in each turret to command an unbroken fire for 180 deg. on their own side of the vessel, and 50 deg. on the opposite side. Thus the whole four guns can be brought to bear ahead or astern, while an all-around fire can be always maintained with two guns, and all four of them can be used for broadside firing on either side of the ship. The guns are loaded by hydraulic hoists, and the turret is raised by a similar means. The engines are of 4,000 horsepower indicated, and the ship can run a distance of 4,500 miles without re-coaling.

The vessel hotel on the Thames Embankment, at the end of Northumberland Avenue, is showing signs of the beginning of the end. The Anson is in itself a revolution, showing dimly what London of the future will be. I fancy Messrs. Spiers and Pond had no mind to do with the progress made in modern London as any man of the last two decades. Commencing on the smallest lines, they have extended their business to an enormous extent and have shown what scope there is in this mighty metropolis for energy and push.

What was asked of a school board educated candidate for a certain post is a theodolite, and the ready answer came without the slightest hesitation: "A member of the sect of Iriguites."

A friend of mind was married in the country the other day. Why in the world will men don brand-new garments on their nuptial day? The regulation frock coat (now rapidly being set aside for the more generally becoming cut-away) was very evidently fresh from the tailor, the unremembered followed suit, and worst of all the bride and groom were actually not passed once through the fire of matrimony. The wedding was, however, chiefly miserable in that the bride was married in a cotton print gown, and the bride and groom, named at three in the afternoon, left for their marriage journey from a church door. The latter was rather a good arrangement, saving much unnecessary weeping and wailing. Cotton dresses are all very well in their way, and look clean and pretty, but I prefer on this occasion to a girl's life to see her draped in real bridal attire.

One half the world does not know how the other half live. The neighbours of Major Goldy probably were not aware that the military gentleman was going to marry. Major Goldy &amp; Co., of 17, Fanny Street, Lambeth, trading as milk contractors. These are the days when we hear little of the prejudices which even I can remember well, when the professional gentleman held his head high above the city man. Gold levels all, and people are now occupied now but about to live than what they shall turn up their noses at. But the world requires that these things shall not be brought too prominently to their notice, and as the authorities found 20 per cent. water which equit not to have in the milk, and 60 per cent. of cream vanishing, they fined Major Goldy, and his milk business is published to the four winds of heaven.

Before we started our own outdoor Exhibition in London, the "Grove" at the Palace" were a great draw. This exhibition has stimulated the people at Sydenham to fresh exertions to secure the popular miffrages. The Battle of Trafalgar is the big attraction, and by the aid of a liberal imagination the good victory achieved by our fleet may be viewed again. The four turrets have been pressed into service and are transformed into cascades of silver and streaming pillars of gold. For nearly half an hour the sky is filled with luminous darts scattering illas and suburban blossoms on the ground and showers of jewels in every direction.

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Mr. Stephens stated that he was instructed to ask for \$12,000, but if His Excellency was inclined to meet him halfway, he would reconsider the matter. He pointed out that there were several items which his client had claimed, which would be of considerable value to him.

After a somewhat lengthy private discussion between the Commissioners and other occupants of the bench, the offer was raised to \$11,000, and this amount was accepted. Mr. Stephens stating that his client, though he accepted the offer, would still consider himself a loser.

JAMESON PESTONJES, broker, was charged by Joseph Jacob Nathan, trader, with using threatening and abusive language on the 14th instant. Complainant stated that while he was on board the steamer *Champion*, about 10 p.m. on the afternoon of the 14th instant, the defendant, who was also on board the steamer, said to him: "Give me money; you are a thief; you are going to Singapore." Complainant asked defendant what money he meant. Defendant said: "For the Manila ticket you bought two or three years ago." Complainant replied: "You probably sold it to some other party, and I am a pig; a son of a pig. I won't leave you; you are going to Singapore." Defendant stated that he went on board the *Champion*, and asked complainant for \$6 to lend him six months' pay. Complainant then used bad words and gave him a blow on the hand and also one on the cheek. Defendant was bound over in the sum of \$10 to be of good behaviour for six months.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHY ENGLISHMEN ARE UNPOPULAR.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, Aug. 16.

Sir,—Passing along by the Barracks this morning I observed three soldiers swaggering along at a rapid pace. Instead of informing the pedestrians in front that their high night-dresses were signalling the first intimation of this fact was at least on the part of one of them, to knock off the rain hat of a Chinaman and kick it into the gutter; and yet we expect the Chinaman to be grateful to us and to appreciate Western civility. I think the time has come when a similar conduct I shall give the regiment and the exact hour that the occurrence happened, so that the fellows may be spotted and punished as they deserve.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Unclaimed Correspondence.		
Aug. 15, 1884.		
	Letter No.	Letter No.
Anderson, C. L. 1	1	Kwong Nam Shing 1
Arnold, C. L. 1	1	Lau, F. 1
Beckley, A. 1	1	Maudsill, W. T. 1
Bell, J. 1	1	McCall, James, W. B. 1
Benckel, E. F. 1	1	McCall, J. 1
Bonnie, F. S. A. 1	1	McCall, J. 2
Driggs, E. S. A. 1	1	Meyer, Mrs. 1
Driggs, E. S. A. 1	1	Meyer, Mrs. 1
Driggs, E. S. A. 1	1	Nanton, E. 1
Driggs, E. S. A. 1	1	Nanton, E. 2
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Grat. M. Mrs.	2	Sullivan, T. M.	1
Groves, L. G.	1	Too, Carl	1
Haas	1	1 regt. Troop, Albert	1
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(Corrected Spelling.)

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Cheung-shan Hon.	Shi-tsai Pao.
Chung Hui.	Sham-shui Pao.
Chun Wan.	Shau-ki Wan.
Po-pang.	Shi-tung.
Ha-ran.	Shih Kong.
Houng-kong Tsai.	Shih-long Tsai.
(Aberdeen).	Shung Wan.
Hok-tai.	Shih-tung Wan.
Hok-tai Wan.	So-kong Pao.
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Hung-hon.	Tai-yang Mi.
Kai-ling Wan.	Tai-yung Shan.
Kai-ling.	Tai-shok Kok.
Kai-ling.	Tai-shok Kok.
Kau-pi Shuek.	Tai-tan Tsai.
Kung Chung.	Tai-wan.

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